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THE MEASUREMENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING IN THE UNITED STATES

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INTRODUCTION

1. In order to estimate the total input of resources in the labor market, counts of how many persons are employed are very important. Also needed, however, is some gauge of the extent to which employed persons offer their services in the labor market. Measuring the total number of hours that persons work is the most typical way. An additional useful measurement is the count of persons who are holding more than one job.

2. The number of multiple jobholders in the United States has grown rapidly in recent years, reaching 6.2 percent of the employed total in 1989. The purpose of this report is to describe how the number of multiple jobholders is measured in the United States, to discuss their trends and characteristics, and to show why the increase in multiple jobholding has had important implications for measuring employment growth in the United States.

The measurement of multiple jobholders

3. Data on multiple jobholders in the United States are currently collected through the use of supplementary questions asked in the monthly household survey, the Current Population Survey (CPS), in May of various years.[1] These data were most recently collected in May of 1989. Before

that, multiple jobholding data were collected in May 1985 and annually between 1956 and 1980.[2]

4. To ascertain the extent of multiple jobholding, survey respondents are asked if, in addition to the main job they reported during the survey reference week, they did any paid work for any other employers. Those responding negatively are asked if, in addition to their main job, they operated their own business, profession, or farm or if they had another job or business at which they did not work at all during the survey reference period. Information is then collected on the occupation, industry, hours, and earnings of the second job and the reasons why people worked at more than one job. Data were gathered in May 1989 for the first time on whether multiple jobholders did any or all of their work on their second job at home and how long persons had been working at two jobs or more. (See questions 45-55 of the appendix for a copy of the questions used to collect the U.S. multiple jobholding data in May 1989.)

5. A multiple jobholder is defined in the CPS as an employed person who, during the survey reference week, (1) had a job as a wage or salary worker with two employers or more, or (2) was self-employed and also held a wage or salary job, or (3) worked as an unpaid family worker on the primary job but also had a secondary wage or salary job. The primary job is defined as the one at which the individual worked the

greatest number of hours. Also included in the count of multiple jobholders are a small number of persons who had two jobs simply because they changed jobs during the survey reference week. Excluded are persons employed only in private households (for example, as a cleaner, gardener, or child care worker) who worked for two employers or more during the survey week, because working for several employers is considered an inherent characteristic of private household work, rather than an indication of multiple jobholding. Also excluded are self-employed persons with second self-employed jobs, such as additional farms or businesses, and persons with secondary jobs as unpaid family workers. Finally, members of the Armed Forces who also had a civilian job or business would not be included in the multiple jobholder total because the CPS covers the civilian noninstitutional population only.

Trends and characteristics of multiple jobholders

6. As the U.S. economy expanded vigorously after the recessions of the early 1980's, many Americans took advantage of the rising demand for labor by taking on a second job. Spurred by the growing availability of jobs or driven by the desire to meet economic needs, they engaged in multiple jobholding in unprecedented numbers. The May 1989 data showed that more than 7.2 million persons held two jobs or more, an increase of 1.5 million (26 percent) from 1985 and about 2.5

million or around 50 percent since 1980. (See table 1.) With these increases, the multiple jobholding rate--the proportion of all employed persons with two jobs or more--reached 6.2 percent in 1989, the highest in more than 3 decades. It was up from 5.4 percent in 1985 and 4.9 percent in 1980.

7. The rapid growth in multiple jobholding in the 1980's followed a period of stability in the 1970's when the number of multiple jobholders grew at about the same pace as total employment, with the multiple jobholding rate holding around 5 percent.

8. This stability in the rate of multiple jobholding during the 70's masked some important changes that were occurring in the composition of multiple jobholders, as declines in the incidence of moonlighting by men were being offset by rapid increases among women. Between 1970 and 1980, the multiple jobholding rate for men fell from 7.0 to 5.8 percent. Over the same time span, the moonlighting rate for women rose from 2.2 to 3.8 percent, as the number who held more than one job increased from around 600,000 to over 1.5 million. The growth in multiple jobholding by women accelerated sharply in the 1980's, as their number doubled to 3.1 million in 1989 and their multiple jobholding rate increased by 2.1 percentage points to 5.9 percent. The rate for men,

after holding steady at 5.9 percent in 1985, rose to 6.4 percent in 1989.

9. The growth in multiple jobholding among women has greatly changed the composition of moonlighters. In 1970, men comprised 85 percent of all multiple jobholders. Since then, the women's share of the total has risen steadily, reaching 33 percent in 1980 and 43 percent in 1989.

10. Even with the strong movement into moonlighting, women are still much more likely than men to work at multiple part-time jobs. Partly for this reason, they work fewer total hours on their multiple jobs, as shown by the following tabulation of data for May 1989:

	Multiple jobholders		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total (thousands)_____	7,225	4,115	3,109
Percent_____	100.0	100.0	100.0
One full-time job, One part-time job_____	74.7	82.8	64.0
Two part-time jobs_____	20.7	11.3	33.0
Two full-time jobs_____	4.6	5.8	2.9
Average hours worked at all jobs_____	52.0	55.8	47.1

11. Possibly because they found it easier to balance work and family responsibilities by working multiple part-time jobs, one-third of the women who moonlighted in May 1989 reported

that they worked two part-time jobs. Even as dual jobholding among women has increased, however, this figure has dropped from 48 percent in 1979 and 40 percent in 1985.

12. Among both men and women, the highest rates of multiple jobholding in 1989 were found among those in the 35- to 44-year age groups--7.4 and 6.8 percent, respectively. Among marital categories, married men were more likely than single men to work at more than one job, while married women were less apt to do so. But women who were widowed, divorced, or separated had the highest rate of multiple jobholding--7.2 percent--of any marital group. (See table 2.)

13. Among the major racial and Hispanic origin groups, moonlighting continued to be most prevalent among whites, whose multiple jobholding rate rose to 6.5 percent from 5.7 percent in 1985. The moonlighting rate for blacks also increased--from 3.2 to 4.3 percent--while the rate for workers of Hispanic origin was about unchanged at 3.2 percent.

Reasons for working at more than one job

14. The need to meet regular expenses was the most important reason given for working at more than one job in May 1989, with more than 35 percent of dual jobholders citing that reason. (See table 3.) Another 9 percent said they worked

at more than one job in order to pay off debts they had incurred. Taken together, the 44 percent of dual jobholders who cited one or the other of these financial considerations slightly exceeded the 41 percent who did so in 1985. About 16 percent of multiple jobholders indicated a desire to save for the future, and another 15 percent said they wanted to get experience in a different occupation or build up a business. Nearly one-fourth of multiple jobholders reported various other reasons.

15. The reasons given for holding more than one job varied greatly by sex and marital status. Single men and women were more likely than other groups to cite saving for the future as their reason for working at multiple jobs. Half of all women cited the need to meet regular household expenses or pay off debts as their reason, compared to 40 percent of the men. These reasons were particularly important for widowed, divorced, or separated women, two-thirds of whom gave one or the other of those responses as reasons for holding multiple jobs.

Industry, class of worker, and occupation

16. The highest rates of multiple jobholding were for workers whose primary jobs were in public administration (8.8 percent) and in the services industry (7.8 percent), especially educational services (11.1 percent).

17. The proportion of multiple jobholders with at least one job in agriculture, which had fallen sharply to 9.3 percent in 1985, rebounded slightly in 1989 to 11.5 percent. This, however, was still well below the figures of the past; the proportions were 23 percent in 1969 and 18 percent in 1979.

18. More than 90 percent of the persons who worked at a second job in May 1989 did so in a nonagricultural industry. More than three-fourths of these were moonlighting as wage and salary workers, and the rest were self-employed. (See table 4.) Almost half of those holding a second nonagricultural wage and salary job were employed in the services industry on that job, principally in professional services, and another one-fourth were in retail trade.

19. In terms of specific occupations, professsional specialty workers, primarily those in health diagnosing and health assessment and treating occupations and elementary and secondary school teachers had the highest rates. A particularly high rate of moonlighting was recorded by college and university teachers, almost one-fourth of whom reported working at a second job. A high proportion of dual jobholders was also found among male protective service workers (11.8 percent), a group which includes police, who frequently moonlight as guards and security personnel.

Multiple jobholders and differences in employment growth

20. Because of the different ways in which multiple jobholders are treated in employment surveys by the BLS, the large increases in the number of moonlighters have had an important impact on the measurement of U.S. employment trends in recent years.

21. The BLS produces two independently derived estimates of employment for the United States each month. One source, of course, is the CPS. These statistics measure the work status of persons and yield estimates of total employment for the Nation. The other source is based on data from the Current Employment Statistics program (often called the establishment survey). These data are derived from the payroll records of over 340,000 establishments and are essentially a count of occupied payroll jobs in the nonfarm sector of the economy.

22. Both employment measures are important indicators of labor market trends and the overall performance of the economy. And, though the two measures almost always show comparable trends and thus generally track well over time, the size of the employment growth of the two has not always been in agreement. For example, between May of 1985 and 1989, the employment gain shown in the establishment survey of 10.9 million exceeded that shown by the household survey by more

than 700,000. And, when the household employment data are adjusted for the readily measurable differences between the two series--such as the inclusion in the household survey of agricultural, self-employed, and private household workers, all of which are excluded from the payroll survey--the difference in employment growth over the 4-year period increased to 1.6 million.

23. Clearly, an important factor accounting for a large part of this difference is the way multiple jobholders are treated in the two employment series. As mentioned earlier, in the household survey, employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, at the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey reference week. But, in the establishment survey, persons with nonfarm wage and salary jobs are counted as many times as their names appear on a payroll record. One would therefore expect that any increase in multiple jobholding would imply a faster rate of employment growth, as depicted by the establishment survey, than would be evident in the household survey.[3]

24. As described earlier, the number of multiple jobholders increased by 1.5 million between May of 1985 and 1989. The multiple jobholders of primary interest for the purposes of reconciling the household and establishment survey employment survey estimates are those who held second jobs as nonagricultural wage and salary workers. Their number

rose by about 1.1 million over the 4-year period, thus accounting for 70 percent of the growth difference between the two employment surveys during that time.[4]

25. Further evidence that this difference is accounted for in large part by the differential treatment of multiple jobholders is provided by looking at specific industries. The difference in employment growth over the 1985-89 period occurred entirely in the service-producing industries, principally in retail trade and services. Correspondingly, virtually all of the growth in dual jobholding over the period came among workers who had second jobs in these same two industries.

Summary and conclusions

26. Multiple jobholding in the United States grew rapidly during the 1980's with the pace of growth accelerating in the last half of the decade as the economy sustained a long expansion from the recessions at the beginning of the decade. Moonlighting among women soared during the 1970's and 1980's, greatly changing the composition of the multiple jobholding total. Finally, the increase in multiple jobholding helps to reconcile the differences in employment growth recorded by different BLS surveys.

Footnotes

[1] The CPS is a monthly survey of about 60,000 households that provides the basic labor force and unemployment data for the United States. At present, in the regular monthly data from the CPS, employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, at the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey reference week, and all hours worked at all jobs are ascribed to that job.

While data on multiple jobholders are not now collected in the CPS on a regular monthly basis, they are expected to be in the future. After a period of testing in 1992 and 1993, a new CPS questionnaire is scheduled to be introduced in January 1994, which will contain questions designed to collect data on multiple jobholders each month.

[2] For the most recent analyses of the U.S. data on multiple jobholding, see the following articles, all by John F. Stinson Jr., "Multiple jobholding up sharply in the 1980's," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1990, pp. 3-10; Moonlighting: a key to differences in measuring employment growth, *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1987, pp. 30-31; and "Moonlighting by women jumped to record highs," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1986, pp. 22-25.

[3] Additionally, the payroll employment total would be boosted to the extent that there was any increase in the incidence of members of the Armed Forces holding civilian jobs; they would not be counted in the household survey nor would they show up in the multiple-jobholding figures.

[4] For an analysis of the increase in moonlighting between 1980 and 1985 and its impact on the differences in growth in the household and payroll employment series, see Stinson, "Moonlighting: a key to differences in measuring employment growth."

Table 1. Multiple jobholders and multiple jobholding rates by selected characteristics, May, selected years, 1970–89

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total employed	Multiple jobholders				Multiple jobholding rate[1]				
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	White	Black[2]
				Number	Percent of all multiple jobholders					
1970	78,358	4,048	3,412	636	15.7	5.2	7.0	2.2	5.3	4.4
1971	78,708	4,035	3,270	765	19.0	5.1	6.7	2.6	5.3	3.8
1972	81,224	3,770	3,035	735	19.5	4.6	6.0	2.4	4.8	3.7
1973	83,758	4,262	3,393	869	20.3	5.1	6.6	2.7	5.1	4.7
1974	85,786	3,889	3,022	867	22.3	4.5	5.8	2.6	4.6	3.8
1975	84,146	3,918	2,962	956	24.4	4.7	5.8	2.9	4.8	3.7
1976	87,278	3,948	3,037	911	23.1	4.5	5.8	2.6	4.7	2.8
1977	90,482	4,558	3,317	1,241	27.2	5.0	6.2	3.4	5.3	2.6
1978	93,904	4,493	3,212	1,281	28.5	4.8	5.8	3.3	5.0	3.1
1979	96,327	4,724	3,317	1,407	29.8	4.9	5.9	3.5	5.1	3.0
1980	96,809	4,759	3,210	1,549	32.5	4.9	5.8	3.8	5.1	3.2
1985	106,878	5,730	3,537	2,192	38.3	5.4	5.9	4.7	5.7	3.2
1989	117,084	7,225	4,115	3,109	43.0	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.5	4.3

[1] Multiple jobholders as percent of all employed persons in specified group.

[2] Beginning in 1977, data refer to black workers only; data for prior years refer to the black-and-other population group.

NOTE: Data for 1970–80 have not been adjusted to reflect 1980 census population controls. Comprehensive surveys of multiple jobholders were not conducted in 1981–84 and 1986–88.

Table 2. Multiple jobholders by age, marital status, race, Hispanic origin, and sex, May 1989

[Numbers in thousands]

Characteristic	Total			Men			Women		
	Total employed	Multiple jobholders		Total employed	Multiple jobholders		Total employed	Multiple jobholders	
		Number	Rate[1]		Number	Rate[1]		Number	Rate[1]
Age									
Total, 16 years and over	117,084	7,225	6.2	64,256	4,115	6.4	52,827	3,109	5.9
16 to 19 years	6,474	283	4.4	3,332	151	4.5	3,142	132	4.2
20 to 24 years	12,914	811	6.3	6,807	412	6.1	6,107	399	6.5
25 to 34 years	33,966	2,212	6.5	18,951	1,255	6.6	15,016	957	6.4
35 to 44 years	29,392	2,097	7.1	15,958	1,184	7.4	13,434	914	6.8
45 to 54 years	19,365	1,223	6.3	10,629	729	6.9	8,736	494	5.7
55 to 64 years	11,489	491	4.3	6,537	311	4.8	4,952	181	3.6
65 years and over	3,484	107	3.1	2,043	74	3.6	1,441	33	2.3
Marital status									
Single	29,432	1,742	5.9	16,667	905	5.4	12,765	837	6.6
Married, spouse present	70,673	4,359	6.2	40,979	2,835	6.9	29,694	1,524	5.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	16,979	1,124	6.6	6,610	375	5.7	10,369	749	7.2
Race and Hispanic origin									
White	101,405	6,573	6.5	56,339	3,756	6.7	45,066	2,817	6.3
Black	11,967	514	4.3	5,939	278	4.7	6,028	236	3.9
Hispanic origin	8,542	270	3.2	5,065	149	2.9	3,477	120	3.5

[1] Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons in specified group.

NOTE: Detail for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not add to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 3. Multiple jobholders by sex, marital status, race, Hispanic origin, and reason for working at more than one job, May 1989

Characteristic	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution, by reason					
		Total	To meet regular household expenses	To pay off debts	To save for the future	To get experience or build up a business	Other reasons
Total, 16 years and over	7,225	100.0	35.5	8.9	16.2	14.7	24.6
Men, 16 years and over	4,115	100.0	31.7	8.7	17.9	15.9	25.8
Single	905	100.0	28.9	11.5	20.2	15.5	23.8
Married, spouse present	2,835	100.0	33.3	7.7	17.5	15.7	25.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	375	100.0	26.6	9.4	15.4	18.4	30.1
White	3,756	100.0	30.9	8.5	18.1	16.2	26.3
Black	278	100.0	41.2	12.4	16.1	8.1	22.1
Hispanic origin	149	100.0	42.7	18.2	15.8	5.4	17.8
Women, 16 years and over	3,109	100.0	40.5	9.2	14.0	13.1	23.1
Single	837	100.0	37.6	12.5	20.6	11.1	18.2
Married, spouse present	1,524	100.0	34.1	7.5	13.4	16.6	28.4
Widowed, divorced, or separated	749	100.0	57.0	9.2	7.9	8.3	17.7
White	2,817	100.0	39.3	9.4	14.3	13.6	23.5
Black	236	100.0	58.0	8.6	11.6	5.9	15.9
Hispanic origin	120	100.0	50.6	6.6	11.7	15.9	15.2

NOTE: Detail for race and Hispanic-origin groups will not add to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table 4. Multiple jobholders by industry and class of worker of primary and secondary job, May 1989

[Numbers in thousands]

Primary job	Total employed	Multiple jobholders		Secondary job					
		Number	Rate[1]	In agriculture			In nonagricultural industries		
				Total	Wage and salary	Self-employed	Total	Wage and salary	Self-employed
Total, 16 years and over	117,084	7,225	6.2	696	219	477	6,529	5,040	1,488
Agriculture	3,342	198	5.9	66	38	28	132	123	9
Wage and salary workers	1,742	92	5.3	39	11	28	52	43	9
Self-employed workers	1,432	91	6.4	26	26	[2]	65	65	[2]
Unpaid family workers	168	16	9.3	1	1	[3]	15	15	[3]
Nonagricultural industries	113,742	7,026	6.2	630	181	449	6,397	4,918	1,479
Wage and salary workers	104,894	6,675	6.4	621	172	449	6,054	4,575	1,479
Self-employed workers	8,530	342	4.0	8	8	[2]	333	333	[2]
Unpaid family workers	318	10	3.2	—	—	[3]	10	9	[3]

[1] Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons in specified group.

[2] Self-employed persons with a secondary business or farm, but no wage and salary job, are not counted as multiple jobholders.

[3] Persons whose primary job was as an unpaid family worker are counted as multiple jobholders only if they also had a wage and salary job.

Appendix

May 1989 Current Population Survey Supplementary Questionaire

26 CHECK ITEM
(Transcribe from control card item 18)
This person is
16–24 years of age ○ *(Ask 26A)*
All others ○ *(Skip to 26C)*

26A. *(If 'School' in 19, Verify)* LAST WEEK was . . . attending or enrolled in a high school, college, or university? *(Mark "Yes" if currently on holiday or seasonal vacation. Mark "No" for summer vacation).*
Yes *(Verify)* ○ No ○ *(Skip to 26C)*
High School . . . ○ *(Ask 26B)*
College or Univ. ○

26B. Is . . . enrolled in school as a full-time or part-time student?
Full time ○ *(Fill 26C)*
Part time ○

26C. CHECK ITEM
Who responded to the labor force items for this person?
Self ○
Other ○
Self/Other ○ } 7

REMINDER: ASK THE LABOR FORCE QUESTIONS FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 14+ YEARS OLD BEFORE ASKING THE SUPPLEMENT QUESTIONS

SUPPLEMENT QUESTIONS
APPROVED, O.M.B. NO. 1220-0119, EXPIRES JULY 1989
(APPROVED, O.M.B. NO. 1220-0122 EXPIRES 3-31-90)

32. Check Item: *(Rotation Number)*
First digit of SEGMENT number is:
1, 2, 4, 5, 6 or 8 ○ *(Skip to 41)*
3 or 7 ○ *(Go to 33)*

33. Check Item:
Entry or NA in 22F
Never worked at all ○ *(Skip to 41)*
Other entry (or NA) ○ *(Ask 34)*
No Entry in 22F . . . . ○ *(Skip to 41)*

LEAD-IN: This month we are asking some additional questions about unemployment compensation.

34. Has . . . applied for unemployment compensation since . . . last job?
Yes ○ *(Ask 35)*
No ○ *(Skip to 38)*
DK ○ *(Skip to 40)*

35. Has . . . received any unemployment compensation since . . . last job?
Yes ○ *(Ask 36)*
No ○ *(Skip to 37b)*
DK ○ *(Skip to 40)*

36. Did . . . receive an unemployment compensation check last week?
Yes *(Skip to 40)*
No *(Ask 37a)*
DK *(Skip to 40)*

37a. Why didn't . . . receive any unemployment compensation last week?
b. Why hasn't . . . received any unemployment compensation since . . . last job?
Gets check every other week
Used up (exhausted) all benefits . . .
Applied but haven't heard anything yet
Waiting period . . . . . } *(Skip to 40)*
Didn't earn/work enough to qualify . . . . .
Voluntarily left job; dismissed for conduct or cause . . . . .
Other – *(Specify in notes)* . . .
Don't know . . . . . ○

38. What is the main reason . . . hasn't applied for unemployment compensation since . . . last job?
Didn't think eligible . . . . . *(Ask 39)*
Plan to file soon . . . . . } *(Skip to 40)*
Didn't know about unemployment compensation/how to apply
Expected to get another job soon/be recalled . . . . .
Too much work/hassle to apply . . . . .
Too much like charity/welfare; don't need the money . . . .
Previously used up unemployment compensation
Other – *(Specify in notes)* . . .
Don't know . . . . . ○

39. Why didn't . . . believe . . . was eligible for unemployment compensation?
Didn't earn/work enough . . . . . ○
Didn't have a recent job . . . . . ○
Had voluntarily left/quit last job ○
Was fired from last job for cause ○
Other – *(Specify in Notes)* . . . . . ○

40. Was . . . a union member or covered by a union contract on . . . last job?
Yes ○ } *(Skip to 56)*
No ○

41. Check Item:
Entry or NA in Item 20A or Item 21B and Entry in 25A
Yes ○ *(Skip to 43 – Read Lead-in)*
No ○ *(Ask 42)*
All others . . . . . ○ *(Skip to 56)*

LEAD IN: This month we are going to ask some additional questions dealing with multiple jobholding, work schedules and volunteer work.

42. You told me that . . . worked for *(Read entry in 23A)*. How many hours per week does . . . usually work at this job?
Hours

43. Is . . . on flexitime or some other schedule that allows workers to vary the time they begin and end their workday?
Yes ○ *(Ask 44)*
No ○ *(Skip to 45)*

44. What is the main reason . . . is on a flexible work schedule on this job?
Child-care responsibilities . . . . . ○
Other family responsibilities . . . . ○
Transportation, traffic problems . . ○
Helps to build up leave . . . . . ○
Personal business . . . . . ○
Just like the flexibility . . . . . ○
It's the nature of the job . . . . . ○
Other reasons – *(Specify in notes)* ○

45. LAST WEEK, in addition to the job with *(READ ENTRY in 23A)*, did . . . do any paid work for any (other) employers?
Yes ○ *(Ask 46)*
No ○ *(Ask 47)*

46. LAST WEEK, how many other employers did . . . do any paid work for? ○ *(Skip to 49)*

47. LAST WEEK, in addition to the job with *(READ ENTRY in 23A)*, did . . . operate his/her own (another) business, profession, or farm?
Yes ○ *(Skip to 49)*
No ○ *(Ask 48)*

48. LAST WEEK, did . . . have another job or business at which he/she did not work at all?
Yes ○ *(Ask 49)*
No ○ *(Skip to 56)*

LEAD-IN: The following questions refer to . . .'s second job or business.

48a. For whom did . . . work?

48b. What kind of business or industry is this?

48c. What kind of work was . . . doing?

48d. What were . . .'s most important activities or duties at this job?

48e. Was . . . employed by – *READ CATEGORIES*
PRIVATE sector company . . . . ○
FEDERAL government . . . . . ○
STATE government . . . . . ○
LOCAL government . . . . . ○
Self-employed – Unincorporated
Self-employed – Incorporated

50. Altogether, how many hours a week does . . . usually work at this job or business?
Hours

51. How much does . . . usually earn per week at this job or business BEFORE deductions? Include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received.
$

52. As part of . . .'s regularly scheduled work, does . . . usually do any of this work at his/her own home?
Yes ○ *(Ask 53)*
No ○ *(Skip to 54)*

53. Does . . . usually do ALL of his/her regularly scheduled work at home?
Yes ○
No ○

54. How long has . . . been working at two or more jobs at the same time?
Less than one year ○
1 to 5 years . . . ○
5 to 10 years . . . ○
10 years or more ○

55. What is the main reason . . . worked at more than one job?
To meet regular household expenses . . . ○
To pay off debts . . . . . ○
To save for the future . . . . ○
To get experience in a different occupation or to build up a business ○
Changed jobs during week ○
Other – *(Specify in notes)* . . ○

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LEAD IN: Now we would like to ask a few questions about UNPAID volunteer work. This is the work that persons often volunteer to do without being paid for hospitals, churches, civic, political and other organizations.

56. LAST WEEK, did . . . do any unpaid volunteer work?
Yes ○ *(Ask 57)*
No ○ *(Skip to 58)*

57. LAST WEEK, about how many hours of unpaid volunteer work did . . . do?
1 to 5 . . . . ○
6 to 10 . . . . ○
10 to 20 . . . ○ } *(Skip to 59)*
20 and over ○

58. Even though . . . did not do any unpaid volunteer work last week, did . . . do any unpaid volunteer work over the past 12 months, that is since May 1, 1988?
Yes ○ *(Ask 59)*
No ○ *(End questions)*

59. Approximately how many hours of unpaid volunteer work did . . . do per week over the past 12 months, that is since May 1, 1988?
Hours

60. In how many weeks did . . . do any unpaid volunteer work over the past 12 months, that is since May 1, 1988?
Weeks

61. For what type of organization did . . . do most of his/her unpaid volunteer work? *(Mark only one.)*
Hospital or other health organization . . . . . ○
School or other educational institution . . . ○
Social or welfare organization ○
Civic or political organization
Sport or recreational organization . . ○
Church or other religious organization
Other type of organization – *(Specify in notes)*

62. Check Item
Who reported for this person?
Self
Other